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Forty DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE students worked in the Railway Mail Service Division in the General Post Office at Philadelphia during the Christmas rush; others served in the Baltimore Post Office.

The WILEY COLLEGE new registrants for the second quarter have already reached a total of 21.

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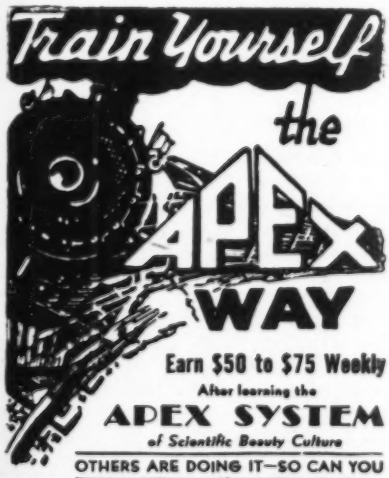

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An addition to the KNOXVILLE COLLEGE faculty is Associate Professor F. E. Mapp, of the Department of Biology, Division of Natural Sciences. He has just come from studies in the Graduate School of Zoology at Harvard University.

Dr. J. Saunders Redding of the HAMPTON INSTITUTE Communications Center has won the North Carolina Mayflower Society cup for his book, "No Day of Triumph." Dr. Redding is a native of Wilmington, Delaware and a graduate of Brown University. In 1939 the University of North Carolina press published his book of literary criticism "To Make a Poet Black." Many of his articles and short stories have appeared in important periodicals.

The Hampton Institute Forum of the Air a series of thirteen radio programs broadcast over station WGH in Newport News, Virginia, began January 2 and will continue each Sunday evening through March. A printed digest of the discussions is available for general distribution the week following each broadcast.

The Research and Educational Hospitals of the UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS Medical School in Chicago has announced the appointment of Dr. N. O. Calloway as intern. This marks the first time the hospital of a large university has accepted a Negro as a full-fledged member of the house staff.

Dr. Galloway is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute high school and received the AB and Ph.D. degrees from Iowa State College in chemistry and bacteriology. Upon graduation he taught two years at Tuskegee and several at Fisk during which time he published many scientific papers on drugs, antiseptics and theoretical syntheses. After leaving Fisk he entered Chicago University Medical School where he was appointed to a fellowship and assistanceship in pharmacology. He is specializing in the problems of internal medicine and especially metabolism and disorders of the glands of the body.

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Vol. 51, No. 2 Whole Number 398

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1944

COVER Page

Miss Marie Lee of New York City

EDITORIALS 39

BRAZIL: WHERE THE NEGROES ARE INTEGRATED
Pictures of Brazilians 40-46

VIRGINIANS SPEAK ON JIM CROW 47

BOOKS BY NEGRO AUTHORS IN 1943
By Arthur B. Spingarn 49

USO CAMPS AND THE SOLDIER
By Chauncey Lee 50

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT
News from the Branches and Youth Councils 51-55

PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE PRESENT
By Harold T. Pinkett 57

BOOK REVIEW 58

THE CRISIS was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while THE CRISIS uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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COVER

Miss Marie Lee, of New York City, is temporary president of the New York Youth Council and a student at the Juilliard School of Music.

NEXT MONTH

Herbert J. Seligmann, former publicity director of the NAACP, will have an article on "The War for Common Humanity." Noma Jensen of the NAACP staff is going to write on the Springfield plan. Cedric Dover's "Toward Colored Unity" is also scheduled for the March issue, as well as Morton Fineman's short story "Even With His Degree."

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Chauncey "Jody" Lee is one of the most popular civilians at Fort Huachuca. Before teaming up with the USO Camp Shows, Lee had operated his own private studio for guitar lessons in New York. At Fort Huachuca he coordinates all USO Camp Shows, fills in with guitar accompaniment, and sometimes acts as "emcee." Roscoe Lewis is co-author of *The Negro in Virginia* and associate professor of sociology at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. Arthur B. Spingarn is president of the NAACP. His annual review of books by Negro authors has become a fixture in *The Crisis*. Harold T. Pinkett works in the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Editorials

Omissions from Newsreels

THE story of the Negro soldiers on the battlefront will never be known to the American public if the telling is left to the regular newsreel companies, according to reliable information coming out of Washington.

Two specific instances of the apparently deliberate cutting of Negro scenes from newsreels have been cited. One was a review of troops by General Eisenhower and President Roosevelt when the President was overseas for the Cairo and Teheran conferences. The scenes showing Negro troops before the President were deleted, but appeared later in a release by All American Newsreel, a company which supplies Negro theatres exclusively.

The second item was a film of Negro engineers in an operation in the Southwest Pacific. This was turned over to All American Newsreel and was not shown by the regular companies.

Two companies, Pathe, and Paramount, have denied to the NAACP that they have a policy of excluding Negroes from their films. The fact is, however, that the scenes cited above were not circulated generally.

All this means that the movie-going public, estimated at more than 75 million people weekly, sees no films of Negro soldiers, but does see many films of white soldiers. Inevitably white people get the impression Negroes are doing little if anything to win the victory.

Negroes do not deserve this treatment of their efforts. They are buying bonds, working in war plants, sacrificing, fighting and dying along with other Americans. Their wounded soldiers are in Army and Navy hospitals here and abroad. This scheme to keep from white America the news that the Negro minority is doing its part in the war is a dastardly trick, as mean as any perpetrated against the race.

First Round Won

DECISION in the first skirmish against auxiliary unions, the jim crow device by which Negro workers are virtually locked out of certain AFL unions, was won by colored boilermakers in Providence, R. I., January 7.

Judge Alexander Churchill ruled that auxiliary unions were illegal in Rhode Island, and that all Negroes in the auxiliary of Local 308 must be considered members of the local itself. Action was brought by Negro members after their ballots in the December election had been tossed out by order of the international union. The men were represented by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Joseph LeCount, of the Providence branch of the NAACP. The Providence Urban League joined the NAACP in the undertaking.

No one pretends that this decision settles the whole question of auxiliary unions, but it is a beginning. Auxiliary union members pay the same dues, but enjoy none of the rights of regular members. Their charters may be revoked at any time, for any reason, or for no reason by the international president. Members cannot speak or vote on any measure, or attend meetings or conventions. Judge Churchill's recognition of this patent injustice has given courage to thousands of Negro workers to continue the fight until auxiliaries are outlawed everywhere.

Doing Hitler's Work

VIOLENCE against Jews which has broken out in Boston, New York, and elsewhere means that while we are fighting a war against Hitlerism abroad, we are doing Hitler's work here at home. All decent Americans must have been shocked at the stories of terror and brutality visited upon Jews in New York and Boston. On a smaller scale it sounded like something out of Berlin or Warsaw.

Jewish children have been set upon, beaten, scarred, and knifed. In Boston police either sat idly by or acted in what amounts to collusion. In New York the first action was to pooh-pooh the whole matter until public indignation forced Mayor LaGuardia to act.

Clashes have occurred mostly between children. Jewish children going to or from synagogues have been attacked. Synagogues have been stoned and smeared. To the shame of Negroes, one incident was reported where a group of Negro children cornered a lone Jewish child, shouting "Jew! Jew!," and cuffing him. How any Negro family could rear a child to this action is beyond comprehension. We who have suffered humiliation, terror and death merely because of color!

If children do these things it is because parents have taught them. That parents have this poison means our nation, as a democracy, is slowly rotting and will surely die if it is not rooted out. There can be no compromise with this ugly thing. People who hate Jews, Negroes, and Catholics hate the American idea and are betraying America. And that goes for Jews, Negroes, and Catholics.

Pin Up for November

THE pattern of action in the Congress on legislation vital to all Americans is becoming clearer every day. Politics is in the saddle and politics uses every device, including racial and sectional feeling.

All during 1943 some northern Republicans joined the ultra-reactionary southern Democrats from poll tax states to defeat progressive measures and to enact reactionary legislation. The Smith-Connally anti-strike bill was a product of this coalition.

The aid to education bill was a victim of this combination. To a degree, the food subsidy bill is also its victim. The soldier vote bill is a perfect example of how the cabal is working. The anti-poll tax bill will have to win over this same gang. The bill to expand the social security act also faces their hatchets.

The Negro has a stake in all these measures. What to do? Well, first protest and let members of Congress know how voters feel. Then, pin up these things for November. The Republicans cannot boast of this record. They will ask, but they do not deserve to get, support next fall for it. No leadership that teams with Rankin of Mississippi deserves the support of Negro voters.

On the other hand, the Democrats cannot boast of permitting the Rankin gang to dominate the party. On their record of bowing to the poll taxers and race-haters they do not deserve the support of Negro voters. But Negroes are not concerned merely with their own fortunes. They with other Americans are waiting for a party or a man to step out and demonstrate by forthright action that victory and the nation's welfare come first. There is still time before November for action on that high purpose.

Empty Headline

FLY WITH THE NAVY

(Because Negroes are barred from aviation training in the Navy).

Shipping coffee on the docks at Santos, Brazil, the world's greatest coffee port.

All photos from Three Lions

Brazilian girls of the interior.

BRAZIL: WHERE THE

BRAZIL is a mosaic of regions, cultures, and peoples. There is no one Brazil, but many Brazils. São Paulo, capital of the state of the same name, is an industrial city strongly resembling similar cities in the United States. Santos is the world's leading coffee port. Paraná and Santa Catarina are cattle country. Minas Geraes, temperate in the highlands, but also sub-tropical, was once one of the world's great mining areas. The state of Rio de Janeiro, sub-tropical, has the light industries as well as a large sugar-growing district; while the "Other Northeast," the states of Ceará, Rio Grande de Norte, Paraíba, and Pernambuco, contains the famed semi-desert lands known as the *sertões* in addition to a sugar-growing district along the coast from Paraíba to Bahia.

Bahia is the "city of churches" and in slavery days was the center of a great sugar-growing district and paradoxically was also the chief center of abolitionist agitation.

Cultures and peoples, too, vary as much as the regions. To the *indigenas,* who themselves exhibited an astonishing variety of color and cultures, were added diverse white physical types from Portugal, many of them possessing Moorish and Negro blood, and later diverse Negro types from Africa.

These three groups mingled their blood and made of Brazil one of the world's greatest "melting pots." Such distinct types as the *caboclo* (Indian-white), the *caboré* (Indian-Negro), and the *mulato* began to appear; and these three groups again mixed their blood in endless variety. Today the average Brazilian is a product of these crossings, a *mestiço.*

Negroes in Brazil are found largely in the former slaveholding states and the old centers of slave importation, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Alagôas, Bahia, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro.

Unlike the U. S. Brazil does not separate white and Negro troops. Here a Negro sergeant leads white recruits in a night drill.

NEGROES ARE INTEGRATED

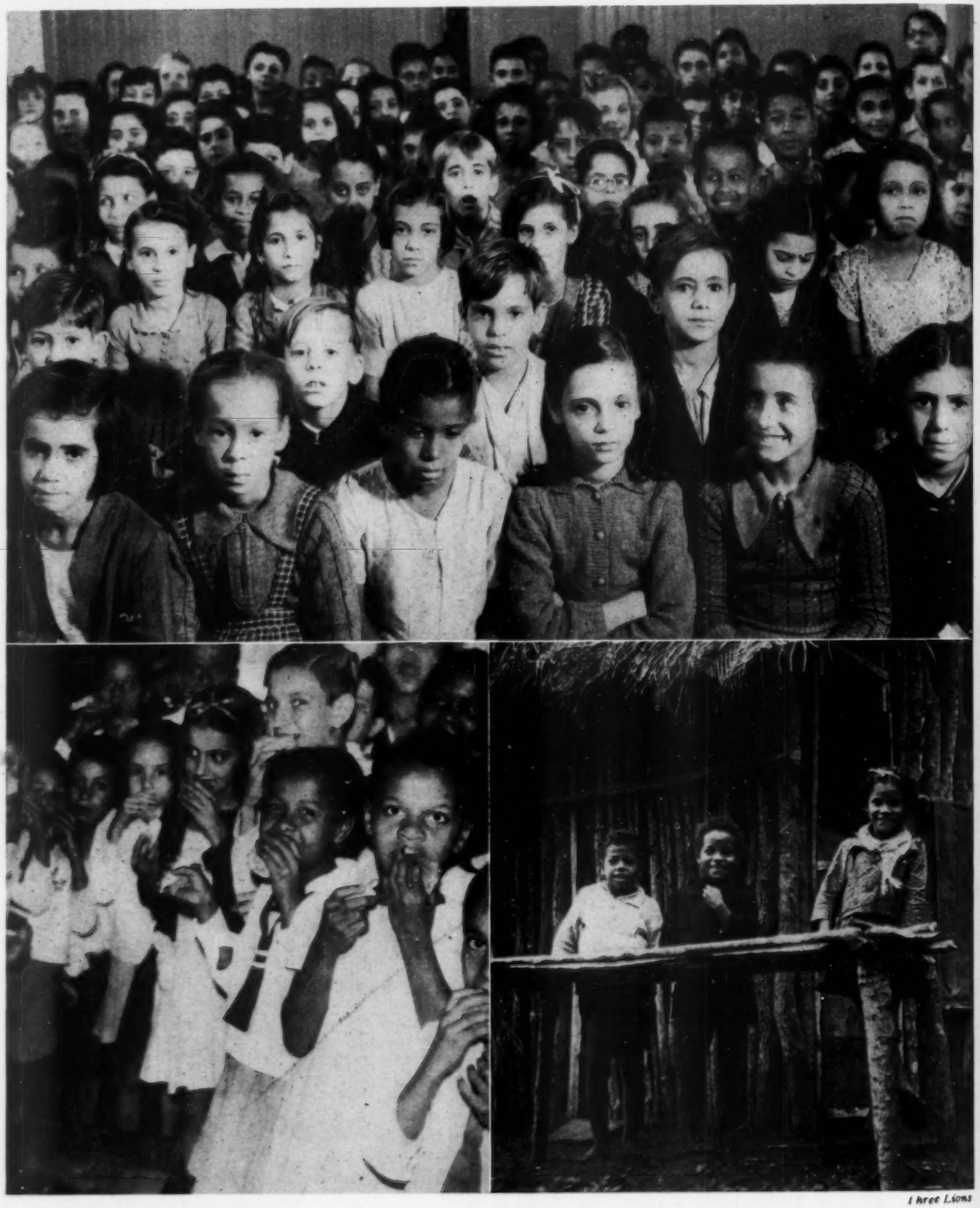
How many Negroes are there in Brazil? No one knows with any certainty and the estimates vary. That is because physical appearance and not racial descent, is made the criterion of white and non-white. In Brazil the white category includes those light mulattoes who would be classified as "Negro" in the United States. "Who isn't a Negro is a white man" is the Brazilian saying. Hence by the American social definition of "Negro" probably forty percent of the Brazilian population is Negro and Negroid.

Naturally this large Negroid population has exerted a tremendous influence on Brazilian life and culture. "Every Brazilian, even the white with the blond hair," remarks Dr. Gilberto Freyre in *Casa Grande e Senzala*, "carries in his soul, if not his body, the mark of the Negro. In tenderness, in excessive mimicry, in Catholicism that delights the emotions, in walking, speaking, singing little lullabies, in all that is a sincere expression of life, we bear the unmistakable stamp of Negro influence."

This influence is the result of normal Brazilian acceptance of the Negro as a man and an equal. Brazil has no legal segregation of Negroes, no jim-crow cars, no disfranchisement. She has never had a lynching; and at no time in her history has she had laws prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks. In Brazil a Negro is free to rise or fall in accordance with his capabilities. Some have even risen to be presidents of the republic. Others have been prominent in the intellectual, political, and artistic life of the country. Machado de Assis, Tobias Barreto, Pedro Americo, Gonçalves Dias, Aleijadinho, and Sampaio, though of African descent, are famous Brazilians and illustrious stars in the crown of the country's culture.—J. W. I.

(More pictures of Brazilian life on pages 42-46)

Ice-cream vendor on the Copacabana Beach at Rio.



Three Lions

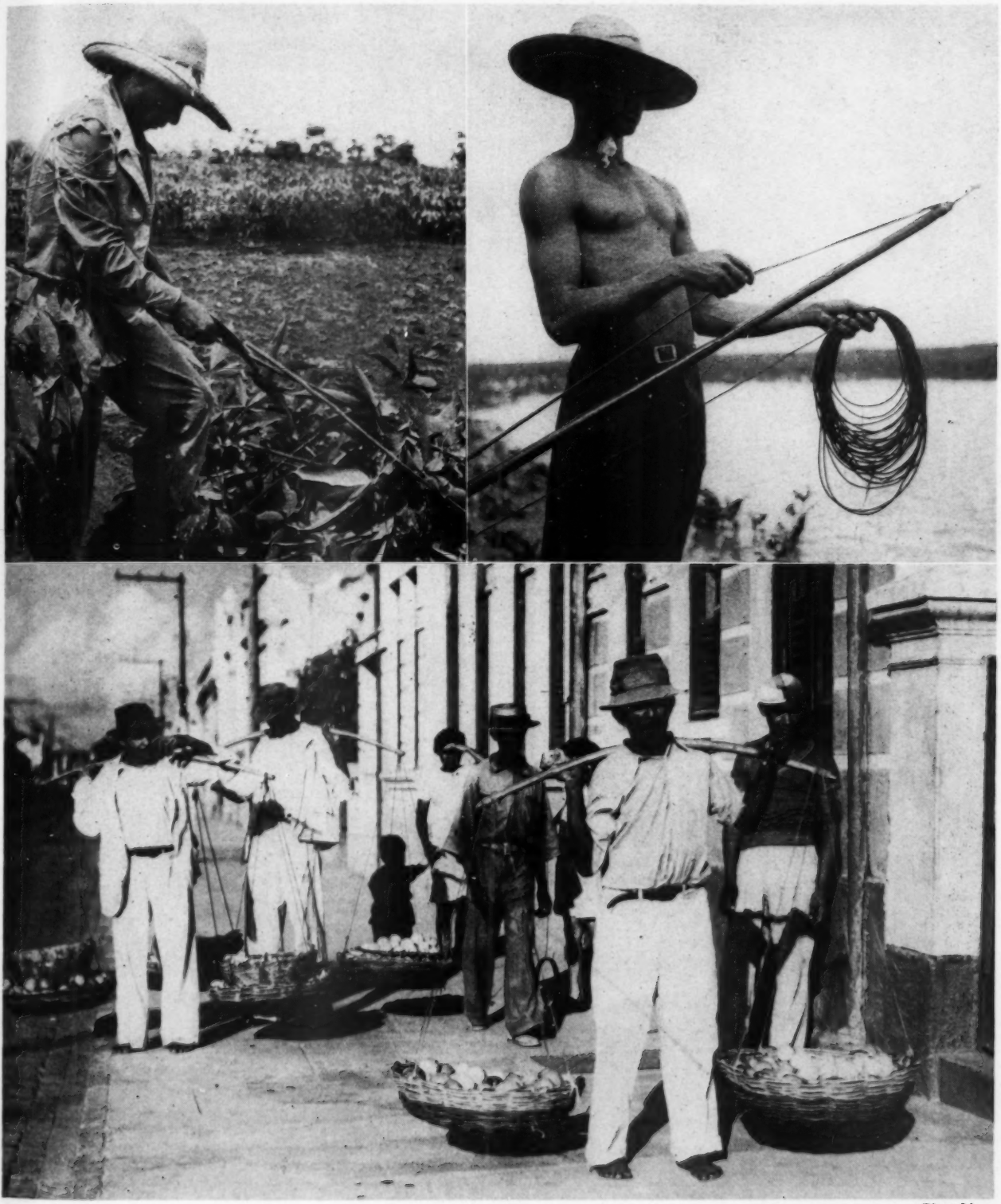
Upper pirture shows children of the poor in a school in Rio de Janeiro who offer striking proof of the racial variety of the Brazilian people. Depicted here are all the diverse Brazilian physical types and skin colors, nordic whites, Latin whites, mulattoes, caborés, and Negroes. Lower left are happy school children getting a free breakfast in Rio. Again note the diverse racial types. Lower right, children of a worker in the manganese mine of Uruçum in the Matto Grosso region. The physical type is generally known in Brazil as MESTIÇO.

Three Lions

Upper, Samba school in Rio de Janeiro where the carnival songs of the current year are taught for playing during the carnival. The Samba, now popular in the U. S. A., is an outgrowth of the BATUQUE, *a fetishistic African dance. Negroes from the hill colonies surroundiig Rio took it to the Praça Onze de Junho for their three-day festival, and from there it went to* O CARNAVAL *on the Avenda Rio Branco where with the addition of Indian and European elements, but still retaining its African rhythm, it became the present stylized dance. The musical instruments are cigar boxes with skin stretched over them. Lower left, Carnival dance in a Rio nightspot. Lower right, another carnival scene. Note the famous Bahiana costume.*

Three Lions

Upper left shows Nelson Rockefeller drinking coffee with a group of Brazilians. Notice that the coffee is consumed standing up because sitting down the Brazilian would linger too long over his cup. Upper right shows a group of school children on Fazenda Buenopolis near Ribeirao Preto. A FAZENDA *is a large coffee or sugar plantation. Lower left shows four young girls watching one of the many religious festivals given annually in Ouro Preto (Black Gold), former capital of the state of Minas Geraes. Lower right shows a girl in Porto Alegre talking to friends in the street through an open window. Brazilian girls do this because most of them are not allowed out of the house without an escort. A result of the custom is that Brazilians jokingly say that their girls get "corns" on their elbows.*



Three Lions

Upper left is a Brazilian farmer cutting underbrush. After this operation the place is left to dry for three months and then the whole lot, felled trees and underbrush, is set on fire. It was an article written in opposition to this practice that first made the fame of the Brazilian writer Monteiro Lobato. Upper right shows a Negro marajoana (native of the Amazon island of Marajó) fisherman preparing his harpoon for catching crocodiles. Below are fruit vendors in one of the streets of Belem.

Three Lions

Upper picture shows salt from the beds at Fortaleza being packed and weighed on the spot. Fortaleza (Fortress) is capital of the state of Ceará and though it has the distinction of being a leading port, it has no harbor, only an open roadstead facing into the Atlantic. Lower left is a MESTIÇO *frontier guard on the Peranâ river in southern Brazil. A* MESTIÇO *is usually an amalgam of the three primary races of Brazil: Portuguese, Negro, Indian. Lower right is a Negro street vendor in Porto Alegre, bustling capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost of all the Brazilian states. Notice the marquee in the background announces a North American movie,* THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO.

Virginians Speak on Jim Crow

ON NOVEMBER 13, 1943, Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, wrote "To Lessen Race Friction" as his lead editorial. Mr. Dabney did not advocate basic change so much as legal recognition of a condition. He merely suggested the repeal of the Virginia laws demanding separation of white and colored passengers on streetcars and buses in the state on the ground that under the stress of war conditions these laws no longer work. Originally enacted to separate the races and to lessen racial friction, the editor found that "these segregation laws are functioning directly contrary to the desires of those who drafted them." This, he pointed out, was especially true of the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News area, and Richmond, where crowded conditions make it almost impossible to keep the races separate on transport facilities.

Mr. Dabney then explains why the law fails to work:

> The laws result in closer interracial contact than would otherwise be the case because whereas white and colored passengers usually sit in separate seats, the invariably crowded conditions in the aisles of the streetcars and buses at rush hours throws the races together as never before. Colored passengers who get on crowded cars or buses have to push their way to the rear through a dense mass of white people, and in the case of one-man cars they must force their way back to the front again. It would be preferable if the Negroes were allowed to stand or sit in the car or bus wherever they could find room, thus avoiding the push through the packed aisles.

This situation, continues the editor, could easily be remedied by "Repeal of the state law which requires segregation of the races on streetcars and buses, and of local ordinances which embody the same requirement, would solve the difficulty." And in conclusion he wrote:

> Segregation of the races on railway trains and cross-country bus lines has been abandoned to a considerable degree, both in Virginia and other southern states, and it seems definitely on the way out. We have heard of no unfortunate results. Why, then, should not the segregation laws for cross-town trolleys and buses be eliminatd? The fact is that they should be, and without delay.

Bold Editor

When a leading southern editor boldly asks that his state repeal its segregation laws on streetcars and buses, that is news; and making such an appeal in the conservative state of Virginia is almost tantamount to advocating revolution. For this is the first time in the history of the south that a white southerner of prominence and influence, instead of asking for more jim crow, sticks his neck out for repeal of a discriminatory statute. Though many cultivated southerners will privately admit the anachronism of many of their jim crow laws, their Jack-Horner pride and fear of arousing the masses make them leave these laws alone.

Virginia has had legal segregation of white and Negro passengers on streetcars for about forty years, and on buses since 1930. The law is usually observed in most Virginia cities, but since the war it has broken down, notably in the Tidewater area and Richmond, and become a source of increasing friction between the races. Noting this condition a liberal Virginia editor advocated repeal of the law and drew from his readers some of the expressions of opinion recorded below

In reply to this editorial the *Times-Dispatch* received hundreds of letters and published some 126 of them between November 16 and December 3. Of those published hardly more than 25 or 26, say 20 percent of the total, were against Mr. Dabney's proposal. Or to put it the other way, the letters were approximately three to one for repeal of the statute.

The general tenor of the favorable replies is that it is grossly unfair for a democracy to discriminate against one segment of its citizens while fighting a war for freedom abroad; that such discrimination is undemocratic and plays directly into the hands of the Nazis; that practical Christianity demands repeal; and that Negro advancement and achievement now makes the law unnecessary.

Most letters in favor of repeal came from white people, many of them men and women of prominence in the affairs of the state. A few Negroes wrote letters, too, but their real mass sentiments were reserved until December 12, 1943, when a group of them from all parts of the state met in Richmond and organized the Virginia League for the Repeal of the Segregation Laws.

"I certainly hope the segregation laws may be speedily eliminated and that source of friction adjusted. I am in hearty sympathy with the Negroes' viewpoint and feel their good manners often put ours to shame," wrote Lavalette Dupuy of Richmond.

Another Richmonder believes the law both unfair and inconvenient:

"It is not only the inconveniences caused by the enforcement of such a law as separation on public conveyances, but it is also a matter of real embarrassment to fair-minded American people who are realistically and progressively thinking about the significance of our fight for the four freedoms, but who live in the midst of a system wherein laws are maintained which by their intent are humiliating to a part of our populace."

Negro advance in education and achievement, comments another reader, put him in favor of repeal:

> I feel grateful to you for editorial, "To Lessen Race Friction," calling attention to the exceedingly unpleasant conditions surrounding both white people and Negroes arising from the crowded buses and trolleys in the rush hours, and your recommendation that the segregation law should be repealed, certainly as far as the Richmond transportation system is concerned, as a remedy.
>
> The conditions at present are indeed exceedingly bad, and I do not believe that they would be as bad if the law should be repealed. I am strongly in favor of repealing the law not only to remove the great discomfort and irritation both to white people and Negroes arising out of the operation of the preesnt law, but also as a recognition and appreciation of the great advance and development of the Negro race in every way since that law was first enacted 40-odd years ago.

A warm personal note points up this letter:

> I am delighted to see such a clear analysis of this intolerable condition which seems so unfair to our colored citizens.
>
> Some months ago I noticed a bright Negro boy about 14 working in a grocery store. Although he had lost one leg above the knee, he was moving briskly with crutches and smiling as he packed groceries in large bags for customers. When this crippled colored boy gets on a crowded streetcar after his day's work is over, he must, as your editorial explains, push his

way to the "rear through a dense mass of white people," and in the case of one-man cars, must force his way back to the front again.

This same writer then closes with an incident illustrating the patience and courtesy of Negroes:

I know of a colored man who got on a crowded streetcar with a large automobile tire that was in a soiled condition. Although quite willing to go to the rear himself, he asked permission to leave the tire in the front of the streetcar. He was required to force his way to the back with the tire, although he explained to the operator that he disliked to have the muddy tire brush against the clothes of the white passengers. I wonder if we who are born with white skins would show as much patience and good nature as most of our Negro citizens have shown under very trying conditions.

"Repeal of this law merits the support of all white people," wrote J. Garland Pollard Jr., son of a former governor, "whether or not they believe in the democratic principle of equality before the law. For those believing in it but who have been puzzled as to a practical and sane step, repeal offers an opportunity for specific action that will advance Christian principles. For those who do not believe in equality before the law, repeal provides a concrete means of diminishing serious racial trouble."

"Please put me down as one white citizen of Richmond, Va., who would be willing to share a seat in the streetcar or bus with a Negro," writes a woman. "When one travels through northern and southwestern states and while in cities there ride the streetcars and buses and observe how smoothly it's done, then return to Virginia, this friction appears absurd," comments a traveled reader.

The "four freedoms" are hollow if we continue to practice segregation at home observes another reader:

Your editorial of November 13, relative to segregation on streetcars and buses, is to be heartily commended. Many of us feel "the four freedoms" have a hollow ring when in our democracy such discriminating practices are tolerated.

"The Nazi and the Japanese aren't separating the whites from Negroes. They are killing both with the greatest intention and there is not any guess work about this, either," explains a reader in Burkeville. Another reader who signs himself "A White Southerner" writes: "Surely Hitler would smile if he read some of these letters, urging that the privilege to sit dispersed among the whites, be denied our colored soldiers and their families, when they are dying by the thousands, that we may live in a land of liberty with justice for all."

Other letters favoring repeal of the jim crow laws stress the practice of democracy and practical Christianity here and now, and not in the remote future. "It is unbelievable that a so-called Christian who happens to have been born white can be unwilling to rectify the injustices at present existing toward the colored people." "Nothing is more undemocratic than race segregation," adds another letter. A reader of scientific bent comments, "Your proposal is scientifically sound."

Stock Objections to Repeal

Not all white Virginians, however, were by any means in favor of repeal of the law. Their objections may be summed up in the old southern bogies of miscegnation, social equality, and Negro inferiority. One reader dubbed the editorial a "policy of appeasement" and wondered (about the large percentage of favorable letters): "Could it be possible that so few have written unfavorably about such an article or could it be possible that the editor is a self-appointed Herr Goebbels, of Naziland?" After this rhetorical question, he trots out the old intermarriage bogey:

Now you are recommending that a similar policy [appeasement] be adapted to the Negro question. You are actually attempting to sell your own race down the river, whether you realize it or not. You advocate elimination of the segregation law on streetcars and buses, which would lead to the elimination of segregation in Pullman cars, hotels, theaters and residential districts. One appeasement will lead to another until intermarriage will be—not asked, but demanded. This isn't a "pipe dream" but are facts which already exist in certain localities of the country—parts of the country where the Negro population is so small that they do not yet create a problem.

Another reader who signed "Subscriber" felt repeal of the jim crow laws was an entering wedge for demand for complete social and political equality on the part of Negroes and dubs opinions expressed in favor of repeal as "horseback opinion." Then he questions: "However, a careful analysis of the arguments used will, I think, show that certain consequences attendant on repeal, have not received consideration. At present we have, or are supposed to have, segregation on buses, in streetcars, theaters, schools and restaurants. During my lifetime these rules have been in force, and it seems to me have worked well for both the colored and white people. Now you want to do away with the law segregating the races on streetcars and buses. May I not inquire why you stop at that point?" From the standpoint of mere logic, yes, why stop at that point? But then the original proposition does not justify the *non sequitur* which "Subscriber" drags in: "Can the bars be let down on a streetcar or bus and not in other places?"

Some readers recognize the wrong of the segregation laws but believe the conditions necessitating them a reality and that therefore the time is not ripe for the suggested change. One Virginian writes on this at considerable length:

I have been following with concern the campaign your newspaper is conducting to endeavor to put an end to the established, wise custom and to the law which segregates the white and colored races on the transportation facilities in Richmond.

I earnestly believe that such a campaign does harm to the welfare of the people of Virginia and for the good of the whole community had much better be left alone. Any attempt to destroy a practice which has worked so well for many years will bring on numerous unpleasant incidents any one of which can lead to serious trouble.

There are many white people in Virginia not so broad-minded, so intelligent, nor so kindly disposed toward their fellowmen as yourself who will deeply resent having to be seated by members of the colored race. Such an attitude may be wrong, but it is undoubtedly a reality ,and so long as it exists the only solution which will keep down irritations is for each of the races to stay in their appointed places.

Complete segregation, even to the point of putting on larger cars with two outlets, may be more costly at present, but the adoption of such a course may be the cheapest in the long run.

In fairness and kindness to the Negro race, which I have respected all my life, and for many of whom I have a sincere affection, I most earnestly hope and believe that the present system will be continued with improvements to give the Negroes riding comfort and convenience equal to that enjoyed by the whites.

Contrast this letter with a statement in Dr. Luther P. Jackson's letter: "I think Virginia is ready for it." Or this one from Virginia Richardson's letter: "Surely the time has come to do what many of us have known we should do for a long time and what we shall have to do eventually." A soldier adds: "What better opportunity exists to show the hundreds of thousands of Negroes in our armed forces that in fighting Hitler they are not fighting against themselves at the same time."

Another reader objects to repeal because the boys in the service should pass on it. "Such social innovations, if made at all, should wait until those boys who have left home for the sole task of making this a better world to live in return home and have an opportunity to decide if that is one of the things they have been fighting for. Evidently the editor is a victim and has succumbed to the great mass of insidous

(*Continued on page* 60)

Books by Negro Authors in 1943

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS resume of books and pamphlets, the eighth annual list to appear in *The Crisis*, like its predecessors, notices all the works in English written by Negroes and published in 1943 that have come to the attention of the compiler. It includes also a few works published in 1942 that reached him too late to be included in last year's list. Obviously it is not complete and as usual omits mention of works by Negro authors written in foreign languages, a number of which are important and merit separate notices. No comments are made on books reviewed previously in *The Crisis* (other than to indicate where such reviews may be found) or on the pamphlets separately listed. (Note: Any of the books listed may be ordered from *The Crisis Bookshop* at the prices indicated.)

This annual summary covers books which have come to the attention of the compiler

I. BOOKS

BERNARD, RITH THOMPSON. What's Wrong With Lottery? Boston, Meador Publishing Company. 122 pp. $1.00.

An attack, partly in fictional form, on the "numbers" game on religious and other grounds.

BORDERS, WILLIAM HOLMES. "Thunderbolts." Atlanta, Ga., Morris Brown College Press. 50 pp. $1.50.

A volume of verse on religious subjects.

CAMPBELL, E. SIMMS. More Cuties in Arms. Philadelphia, David McKay Co. Unpaged. $1.00.

A collection of 94 amusing cartoons by this gifted artist, similar to those included in his 1942 collection entitled Cuties in Arms.

CLARK, PETER WELLINGTON. Delta Shadows. New Orleans, Graphic Art Studios. 200 pp. $1.00.

An attempt to portray the past and contemporary history and status of Negroes in New Orleans.

CLAYTON, ALFRED S. Emergent Mind and Education. New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University.

A Ph.D. thesis on Bio-Social Behaviorism from an educational viewpoint by the Professor of Philosophy at Talladega College.

COOK, MERCER. Five French Negro Authors. Washington, D. C., The Associated Publishers, Inc. 164 pp. $2.25.

Scholarly and well written studies of the lives and works of Julien Raimond, Charles Bissette, Alexander Dumas, Auguste Lacaussade and René Maran. Dr. Cook has performed a useful service in reviving these important figures in Negro letters, three of whom are almost unknown in the United States.

DANIEL, WALTER GREEN. The Reading Interests and Needs of Negro College Freshmen Regarding Social Science Materials. New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University. 128 pp. $1.60.

A comprehensive and practical survey of the material relating to the social sciences that should be made available to freshmen in Negro Colleges.

EDMONDS, RANDOLPH. The Land of Cotton and Other Plays. Washington, D. C., The Associated Publishers, Inc. XII+267 pp. $3.25.

Five original plays designed for the Negro stage and admirably adapted for production in Little Theatres. The author, already well known as a dramatist of merit, is Director of Drama at Dillard University and received his training at the Playwriting Class at Yale.

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE. The Free Negro in North Carolina, 1790-1860. Chapel Hill, N. C., University of North Carolina Press. 271 pp. $4.00.

An exhaustive and authoritative work of scholarship which throws much new light on hitherto unknown material.

GHOLSON, EDWARD. From Jerusalem to Jericho. Boston, Chapman & Grimes. 122 pp. $2.00.

Religious fiction in allegorical form based on the parable of the Good Samaritan brought up to date.

GRAVES, ANNA MELISSA (white). Benvenuto Cellini had no prejudice against bronze. Edited by Anna Melissa Graves. Baltimore, Wavery Press, Inc. LXVI+176 pp. $2.00.

Reviewed in THE CRISIS for October at page 311.

GREENE, LORENZO JOHNSTON. The Negro in Colonial New England 1720-1776. New York, Columbia University Press. 404 pp. $4.50.

A revealing and well documented addition to our knowledge of a neglected period of Negro history, scholarly and informative.

HALL, MILDRED MARTIN. A Traipsin' Heart. New York, Wendell Malliet & Co. 61 pp. $1.00.

A first volume of pleasant verse written by a Southern school teacher.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. Jim Crow's Last Stand. New York, Negro Publication Society of America. 30 pp. $.25.

A slender sheaf of verses by one of our foremost poets militantly protesting against discrimination in its various forms.

HUGHLEY, J. NEAL. Rethinking Our Christianity. Philadelphia, Dorrance & Company. 242 pp. $2.00.

A scholarly survey and criticism of modern schools of Christian thought by the Professor of Sociology at North Carolina College at Durham.

JACK, ROBERT L. A History of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Boston, Meador Publishing Company. 110 pp. $1.00.

A praiseworthy attempt to trace the history of the NAACP from its inception to 1940; unfortunately it is neither accurate nor complete.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. Patterns of Negro Segregation. New York, Harper & Brothers. 332 pp. $3.50.

A study, based on wide research, of the evolution and paterns of discrimination against the Negro expounded by this distinguished sociologist with his usual objectivity and high scholarship.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. and Associates. To Stem This Tide. A survey of racial tension areas in the United States. Boston, The Pilgrim Press. 142 pp. $1.00.

Authoritative and concise studies in race tensions in many fields including industry, rural communities, public carriers, housing, politics, the law courts and the Army. Methods for alleviating these tensions are to be set forth in other volumes to be published in the near future.

LINDO, ARCHIE (compiler). Year Book Poetry League of Jamaica. With introduction by J. E. Claire McFarlane. Kingston, Jamaica. 42 pp. 2sh. 6d.

The fourth annual anthology of this Poetry League, of which a considerable portion of the contributors are colored Jamaicans.

LUCAS, CURTIS. Flour Is Dusty. Philadelphia, Dorrance & Company. 166 pp. $1.50.

A readable, though somewhat sophomoric, short novel about a young colored man in Georgia and Atlantic City.

MAIS, ROGER. Face and Other Stories. Kingston, Jamaica, The Universal Printery. 109 pp. 2sh. 6d.

Well written short stories of Jamaican life by a gifted young poet.

MONTGOMERY, BISHOP MARTEINNE. Parent-Teacher Cooperation. Birmingham, Ala. 158 pp. $2.00.

A study of the educational possibilities of the parent-teacher movement, with special reference to public schools, together with some case studies in colored schools.

(Continued on page 56)

USO Camp Shows and the Soldier

By Chauncey Lee

THERE is no denying the fact that a singing army is a winning army. Singing as one works makes any task lighter. Let's keep the army singing. To my mind, however, a laughing army is one which cannot be beaten. A regiment of men can be commanded to sing and, according to orders, they will sing; but the singing will lack that quality of spontaneity one senses in the songs of laborers and it will do little to lift the spirits of the men.

On the other hand, there is no command that will produce a genuine "belly-laugh" such as one hears when men have been made to forget isolation drills, maneuvers, war—everything—but the story, the gesture, the thing that makes them laugh. Remember, one cannot laugh with the lips alone. One can smile and one can sing when his heart is breaking; but when he gives vent to a really hearty laugh be assured that troubles, sorrows, and dangers are forgotten. Perhaps they are forgotten only for a moment—but for that moment, they are forgotten. That's why I say, "Let 'em sing, but by all means let's keep 'em laughing."

A soldier likes a good belly-laugh in order to forget the grim nature of his business and the shows he enjoys are the ones which produce the most laughs

Neither singing nor laughing will render one immune to bullets; but as long as our boys can be kept singing and laughing our enemies will know they are facing men who are unafraid and unbeatable. That, as I see it, is the aim and purpose of the USO Camp Shows—"Keep 'em laughing."

I have been a USO performer since November, 1942, and since that time have had an excellent opportunity to observe reactions of both soldiers and my fellow performers.

I find that not all soldiers appreciate the contribution being made by USO performers and not all USO performers have exactly the right attitude toward soldiers. On both sides, however, that group is in such a minority as to be almost negligible. On the whole, I find the soldiers audience an appreciative one, not particularly fond of dirty jokes or songs, but fond of good music, good dancing, good singing and above all, good comedy.

Soldiers Like Laughs

Tastes vary as they must when men are numbered by the thousands, but I have learned by observation that the form of entertainment most thoroughly enjoyed by all types of soldiers is that which produces the most laughs. The soldier's business is a grim business and he considers as entertainment only that which offers him relaxation. The performer who goes too "high-hat" or too dramatic is treading on dangerous ground.

This is by no means to say that the soldier audience is a low-brow audience. In working with the Special Service staffs, we have been successful in presenting recitals, music appreciation hours and various other programs which present the world's best classical music. We have learned, however, that these programs must be set aside where those who want to hear them may come.

Contrary to popular beliefs, the soldier audience is not overly partial to women performers. Being men, they naturally like to see women performers; but the male performer, if he is good, can very easily "stop the show."

Soldiers are sometimes a noisy audience; but they are seldom rude unless they are forced to sit through something they do not care to hear or see. In such case the soldier is not at all backward about expressing himself. He is a great "heckler" and the performer

(Continued on page 61)

Signal Corps, U. S. Army

In a wooded section of one of the canyons that abound in the foothills of the mountains surrounding Fort Huachuca, a USO Camp Shows entertainer "gives out in song" to the guitar accompaniment of Chauncey Lee.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

NAACP HAD GREATEST YEAR 1943: With a paid membership of more than 250,000, 93 newly-chartered branches, and $196,089 total revenue from all sources, the NAACP reported 1943 as its greatest year at the annual meeting of the Association held in New York January 3. Of the $196,089 raised, approximately $155,000 came directly from membership dues, and 90 percent of these dues were in the dollar class.

The report on the general activities of the Association was given by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, in the absence of Walter White, now in England. The report dealt with two major lines of endeavor: the strengthening of unity and the building of morale by improving the situation of the Negroes in the armed services, and enlarging and securing democracy on the home front.

The NAACP has cooperated closely in the up-and-down battles involving the fate of the FEPC, the various steps taken after the cancellation of the railroad hearings last January, the reorganization and chairmanship of Msgr. Haas, the hearings on the railroads last September, and the support given the new chairman, Malcolm Ross.

The Association has continued its activities in behalf of Negroes in the armed services. Secretary Walter White made a personal investigation of conditions at Camp Stewart, Georgia, during the year and numerous other camps were visited by officers of the Association. Colored members in the armed services sent the NAACP more than $5,000 during 1943 in appreciation of the struggle being carried on for further democracy on the home front. Of this total about $2,100 came from one unit in the Southwest Pacific.

The NAACP also continued its campaign for the franchise and on November 10-12 Thurgood Marshall and William Hastie, its attorneys, argued the Texas white primary case in the United States Supreme Court. Vigorous support was also given by the Association to the anti-poll-tax bill.

Leslie Perry of the Washington bureau reported on its activities and Mrs. Ruby H. Hurley told of the NAACP youth work. A condensed report on the very full activities of the legal department was given by Milton Konvitz, assistant special counsel, for Thurgood Marshall who was in court in Providence, R. I., on the day of the meeting.

WASHINGTON NAACP LEADERS IN MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Left to right standing, Mrs. Velma Williams, Rufus G. Byars, Dean William H. Hastie, Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president D. C. branch, Miss Ruth Weyand, Thomas Frazier, Malcolm Ross, John Rhines. Seated, Captain Eugene Davidson, chairman, campaign committee.

Miss Ella J. Baker, director of branches, reported that there were only 33 branches from which no report had been received out of a total of 600 throughout the country. The ten largest branches and their memberships are Detroit, Mich., 20,960; Baltimore, Md., 12,011; Chicago, Ill., 8,700; Philadelphia, Pa., 6,603; Los Angeles, Calif., 6,565; Houston, Texas, 6,213; District of Columbia, 5,210; Cleveland, Ohio, 4,217; St. Louis, Mo., 3,951; Atlanta, Ga., 3,604. The 93 new branches chartered during the year are located in 27 states; 17 were in Oklahoma; 8 each in Texas and Florida; 5 each in Virginia, South Carolina, and Kansas; and 4 each in Arkansas, Indiana, and New York.

The monthly NAACP Bulletin, a tabloid newspaper for members, now has a circulation of 185,000; and *The Crisis*, the official organ of the Association, has a circulation of 31,000.

Among the newly-elected members of the Board of Directors are R. J. Thomas, Detroit, Mich., president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO; Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch; Dr. Allen F. Jackson, president of the Hartford, Conn., branch; and Julian D. Steele, president of the Boston, Mass., branch. Other directors re-elected were U. S. Senator Arthur Capper, Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Mary White Ovington, Judge Charles E. Toney, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Douglas P. Falconer, and Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, all of New York; and Sidney Redmond, St. Louis, Mo.

The meeting had the heaviest attendance of any annual meeting in recent years with delegates from Wilmington, Philadelphia, Newark, Hartford, Boston, Bridgeport, and Washington, in addition to the New York City delegates. President Arthur B. Spingarn presided and heard greetings and reports from all delegates.

NEWS REELS OMIT NEGRO TROOPS: Protest has been lodged by the NAACP with five newsreel companies because of their omission of scenes showing Negro

THESE THREE MEN ARE AMONG THE NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS NAACP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Allen F. Jackson, president of the Hartford, Conn., branch.

R. J. Thomas, Detroit Mich., president of the UAW-CIO.

Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch.

troops from films prepared for general distribution. Reliable information has come to the NAACP that Negro troops participated fully in the review overseas for President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower on the President's last trip abroad, but that all these scenes showing Negro troops were deleted by the companies.

Later these scenes turned up in a newsreel exhibited exclusively in Negro theatres by All American Newsreel, a company said to be organized by owners of strictly jim crow Negro theatres throughout the southern and border states.

The NAACP has also learned that a full length newsreel of Negro engineers in a Southwest Pacific operation is not being handled at all by the newsreel companies, but has been turned over exclusively to All American.

This practice may or may not be by formal agreement with All American, yet it has the effect of keeping 122,000,000 white Americans in ignorance of what Negro troops are doing to win victory over the Axis. "Our people point out that there are about 700,000 American Negroes in various branches of the armed services," said the NAACP letter to Fox Movietone, Paramount, Pathe, Universal, and Metro Goldwyn. "They feel that the failure to include them in newsreels places them at a disadvantage in the eyes of their 122,000,000 fellow Americans and will contribute to the idea that they have not done their share to win the victory."

On January 20 the War Department was asked whether there was any connection between it and the exclusion of moving pictures of Negro troops from regular newsreels and the inclusion of them in the releases of a company known as All American Newsreel.

The question, addressed to General Alexander D. Surles by the NAACP, arose because Pathe News had written the NAACP saying:

> All Americn News has no cameramen of its own in war theaters. For its coverage of such war theaters it relies completely and solely upon so-called official service film made by Signal Corps, Navy and Marine Corps photographers. All American's New York representative has told me in so many words that of such film they are interested only in film showing Negro servicemen in action.

The NAACP thereupon asked the following question of General Surles:

> Since All American Newsreel has no cameramen in the war theaters and must depend upon service film, does this circumstance mean that there is an agreement between the War Department Bureau of Public Relations and All American Newsreel that films showing Negro troops in action will go exclusively to All American Newsreel?

KNOX APPROVES NAVY STATION JIM CROW: In a letter to the NAACP, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in effect approves of jim crow within the limits of naval stations.

On November 19 the NAACP wrote Knox reporting complaints from the Norfolk, Va., Naval Air Station that on buses running within the station for the convenience of Navy personnel Negroes were compelled to sit in the rear and whites in the front. With respect to this complaint Knox replied under date of December 17:

> With regard to the matter of alleged segregation on buses at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, the Navy Department is making every effort to handle the matters pertaining to enlisted personnel so that there will be a minimum of embarrassment to both white and Negro. In all cases, however, the procedure which will best further the interests of the Navy is of primary importance, and the administration of personnel will always be handled with this primary objective in mind.

Secretary Knox also admitted that he had received several complaints on the insignia for chief cooks and stewards, who are either Negro or Filipino. This insignia, which heretofore has been the same as other chief petty officers in the Navy, has been changed so that men in these ratings are wearing a small *c* on their sleeves with three short straight bars underneath. The regular chief petty officers of the Navy have three chevrons and an eagle. Secretary Knox declares:

> Obviously the purpose has not been to differentiate between white and Negro Chief Petty Officers as there are many Negro Chief Petty Officers in various ratings other than Chief Cooks and Chief Stewards, all of whom wear the Chief Petty Officer uniform.

Secretray Knox, moreover, makes the following astonishing statement: "In addition, Negroes are eligible for advancement in any of the many ratings in the Navy and all those who reach the status of Chief Petty Officer will wear the uniform of their rating." This statement is made in face of the well-known fact that Negroes have been barred from commissions in the Navy.

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL REORGANIZATION BRANDED JIM CROW: An elaborate plan,

financed from mysterious sources, to establish an "interracial voluntary hospital" in Harlem has been branded as the first step toward a complete jim crow set-up by Walter White and a number of leading Harlem citizens. On December 14 a telegram of more than 300 words was sent to several hundred New Yorkers asking their opinion on the establishment of such a hospital.

In his letter to the sponsors of the project, Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary, declared that he could not endorse the interracial hospital project because "it is my firm belief that instead of setting a 'pattern for initiating interracial principles in other hospitals' of the city, this project will be an opening wedge in a completely segregated pattern." Further protest was contained in a letter to Mayor LaGuardia from NAACP secretary, Walter White. White characterized the proposed reorganization as "a step backward, not forward, in that it comprehends acceptance, on the part of the city and its citizens of the theory of racial segregation."

"It is not necessary," White's letter added, "to go to the formality and trouble of creating a new institution for the reason that racial prejudice excludes Negro physicians from the staffs of existing institutions, save Harlem and one or two other municipal establishments. All that is necessary to be done, if the proponents of this project are sincere, is to elect qualified Negro physicians and surgeons to the staff of Sydenham now, and to hold open the door to others as they are able to qualify."

The letter further charged that the planning and procedure for the creation of the new Sydenham "was carried out practically under cover."

BRIEF FILED AGAINST RMA: A brief amicus curiae against the Railway Mail Association has been filed with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by the NAACP in an effort to bring the Railway Mail Association under the provisions of the Civil Rights law. The Railway Mail Association was sued in the Supreme Court of Albany by the State Industrial Commissioner and the Attorney General on the ground that as a labor organization it violated the Civil Rights law by excluding Negroes from membership.

The RMA won its case when Justice Murray ruled that in his opinion it was not a labor union and therefore not subject to the Civil Rights law. The case is being appealed to a higher court and the NAACP brief shows that the past history of the Railway Mail Association is conclusive proof that the Association has always considered itself a labor organization and has acted as a labor organization. The NAACP attorneys also argued that the Civil Rights law is constitutional and that it applies to the Railway Mail Association.

PRESIDENT D. C. BRANCH

The Scurlock Studio

Rev. Arthur D. Gray was recently elected to serve his second term as head of the Washington branch, which has announced a goal of 10,000 members in the campaign to start February 12.

BOILERMAKERS UNION IN COURT: In Providence, R. I., Judge Alexander Churchill of the Superior Court granted a preliminary restraining order against the auxiliary system in the Boilermakers union in that area. The case was tried from January 3 to January 7 with Thurgood, special counsel of the NAACP, acting for Negro members of Local 308. Negro members of the union testified that they had not intended to join an auxiliary, but had intended to join the regular union. Officials of Local 308 of the Boilermakers testified that Negroes paid the same initiation fees and dues as other members, but that although a portion of the money of the local members remained in their local treasury, all of the money of the Negro members was sent to Kansas City.

They also testified that the Negroes were issued insurance policies granting much less benefits than those granted white members; that Negro members of the auxiliary had absolutely no vote or right of control over either their money or the policies of the union.

On January 7 Judge Churchill rendered an opinion in which he stated: "On these findings of fact, I rule that the complainants are entitled on the proof before me, as far as preliminary injunction is concerned, to all rights and privileges of members of Local 308." He concluded: "These unions have important functions to perform. They are a necessary part of our economic structure as at present constituted. . . . I rule that colored members of the so-called auxiliary are members of Local 308, and that their dues ought to be kept in Rhode Island."

The decision of Judge Churchill is believed to be the first decision of this type involving the illegality of the custom of placing all Negroes in auxiliary unions solely because of color.

Branch News

ALABAMA: The Mobile branch presented its annual celebration of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation January 1 at the Warren Street Methodist church. Civic, fraternal, and educational groups joined in the celebration.

CALIFORNIA: The Los Angeles branch participated in December in a celebration of Bill of Rights Week.

The Pasadena branch held its annual meeting and election of officer December 3 in the social hall of the First African Methodist Episcopal church. This branch is closing a year of progress in cementing goodwill between racial groups in Pasadena, and Dr. Edna L. Griffin is closing her third year as president of the branch.

CONNECTICUT: Dr. J. Lucien Carwin was elected president, for 1944, of the Stamford branch at a recent meeting. Other officers elected were Mrs. Dorothy Jackson, first vice-president; Hubert Mintz, second vice-president; E. B. Jones, chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. Beatrice Barrett, secretary; Miss Sarah Doswell, assistant secretary; Mrs. Bertha H. Walker, treasurer; Mrs. Gussie Peters, chairman membership committee; Mrs. Lelia Pratt, press and publicity agent; Rev. G. T. Sims, legal and redress; Randolph Maize, labor and industry; Hubert Mintz, education; Mrs. M. Lovinghart, entertainment; Rev. N. L. Baxter, senior adviser to youth council; and Miss Amelia Holden, youth council president.

Officers of the Waterbury branch were elected at a meeting held in December. Dr. James M. Lee was re-elected president. New officers include Lacey Maness, first vice-president; Mrs. Maybelle H. Ward, second vice-president; Elizabeth Roscoe, secretary; Mrs. William Klapp, assistant secretary; Mrs. Lloyd Spencer, treasurer; and Mrs. Wallace Kinch, chairman of publicity.

Championed by the Bridgeport branch and the YWCA, about 50 high-school-age Negroes appeared in city court in January to bring accusations against Willard Holland, proprietor of Skateland, that he gave them skates which

did not fit in order to bar them from the rink. The warrant was issued against Holland for violation of statute 860F, which forbids discrimination in public places on grounds of race or color.

DELAWARE: Juvenile Court Judge Elwood F. Nelson of Wilmington was the speaker at a meeting of the Kent-Sussex branch in December. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Booker T. Washington school.

ILLINOIS: The Carbondale branch succeeded in securing more members and funds in 1943 than during any previous year. President Edgar Hillsman, Secretary Miss Emma L. Lewis, and Rev. T. H. Stoner attended the Emergency Conference at Detroit.

KENTUCKY: Although the Lynch branch is young, it is doing fine work, and has an enrollment of 112. On the second Sunday in February the branch is planning a mass meeting with Lawyer S. A. Burnley, of Louisville, as guest speaker. Officers of the branch are M. C. Bradford, president; Albert Lacey, vice-president; Mrs. Loucille Z. Signal, secretary; and R. M. Breedlove, treasurer.

LOUISIANA: Officers of the New Iberia branch worked out the following objectives for their branch: to teach the Negro the ethics of spending his money in places where he is given the best consideration, to protest police brutality whether by city or parish officers, to try to organize an interracial council in New Iberia, and to work towards having the streets or roads gravelled around all the colored schools.

MICHIGAN: A campaign to contact Michigan congressmen on major issues such as defiance of the FEPC, Soldier Vote Bill, Subsidies, and the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, was launched along with the program of "Defense Day" at Bethel AME Church, Sunday, January 9, 1944, at 3:00 p.m. sponsored by the Detroit branch. The program Sunday featured Roy Wilkins, editor of the *Crisis*, and the Ford Local 600 UAW-CIO band.

In order to further the work of the local legal redress committee, the branch has been asked to raise $1,500.00 for Detroit court cases in 1944. Discrimination in public housing, civil rights violations, and police brutality, will be carried increasingly to the courts, Attorney Willis M. Graves, chairman of the NAACP Legal Redress committee, stated.

Music for the program was furnished by the Ford Local 600 UAW-CIO band, and Mrs. Estelle Andrews, soprano.

Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, executive secretary of the Emergency War Services, of OCD, has accepted the post of chairman of the 1944 Anniversary Ball for the Detroit branch.

Mrs. Whitby will head an interracial committee of volunteers who will promote the Association's annual "gala" affair which will be held some time in February. The funds to be raised will be used to support the program of the local and national NAACP.

NEW JERSEY: James E. King, youthful civic worker and postal employe, was unanimously elected president of the Atlantic City branch in December. Other officers chosen were Mrs. Rose Davis, first vice-president; Mrs. Maude R. Greene, secretary; Chester A. Russell, treasurer; and Albert Johnson, chaplain.

John H. Madden was re-elected president of the Rahway-Carteret branch at the December meeting. Other officers elected were Aaron Rossell, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Snell, secretary; and Mrs. Lee Collins, treasurer.

A mass meeting closed the membership drive of the Montclair branch in December with Roy Wilkins of the main office as guest speaker. The membership campaign in its final report showed 900 new members. John Armstead was chairman of the drive, with Hugh Dade as chairman of publicity. Mrs. S. L. Catlett is president of the branch.

The Rev. N. S. Hargraves, pastor of the First Baptist church, was installed December 16 as president of the Long Branch branch. Other officers are Richard Bowman, vice-president; Inez Williams, secretary; Gertrude Sample, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Anna Mumy, treasurer.

James A. Curtis, Newark lawyer, has been elected president of the Newark branch. He took office January 1 for a one-year term, succeeding Dr. J. Leroy Baxter. Curtis has been counsel for the branch for two years.

New officers of the Trenton branch are Dr. H. J. Austin, president; Mrs. Bernice Munce, first vice-president; Mrs. Arthur Hancock, second vice-president; Peyton Manning, third vice-president; Mrs. Charles Broaddus, secretary; Mrs. Carolyn Kibble, assistant secretary; and C. L. Lynch, treasurer.

NEW YORK: The Peekskill branch held its annual sermon at the AME church December 12 with the Rev. George T. Jackson of Ossining as guest speaker.

Boyd L. Wilson of Kansas City, Mo., spoke to the members of the Troy branch December 18 on democracy as it is and as it should be. He condemned the discrimination against Negroes shown in some hotels and places of amusement.

The Brooklyn branch has announced the membership of its newly elected executive board and reports that the organization now has offices at 474 Sumner Avenue.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dr. Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte was guest speaker December 2 at a meeting of the Asheville branch held in the Mt. Zion church. Dr. Gordon discussed current racial problems and frictions, and the relation of these problems to the war.

The Charlotte branch held a special meeting December 10 at the Bethelhem Center for the election of officers.

The Raleigh branch held its final regular meeting of 1943 in the Martin Street Baptist church. Special business was election of officers and the report of the executive secretary.

OHIO: T. P. Turner was installed as president of the Dayton branch December 16. Other officers installed were W. D. McLoud, vice-president; Mrs. Miley Williamson, secretary; and Oliver Robinson, treasurer. Membership in the Dayton branch now exceeds 1,300.

Leon Gordie, deputy county auditor, is the new president of the Akron branch. Other officers are Miss Mary Holmes, first vice-president; Alexander Russell, second vice-president; Miss Pearl Washington, secretary; Mrs. Sadie Bratcher, assistant secretary; and King G. Hubbard, treasurer.

Clarence L. Sharpe, president of the Cleveland branch, submitted December 12, 1943, a seven-page report summarizing branch activities and achievements.

Monthly membership meetings were held in January, February, March, April, May, June and November, and at the close of the membership campaign the branch had more than 4,000 members and had collected membership fees to approximately $8,500. Many individual complaints were also filed with the branch; civilian complaints about schools, taxicabs and discrimination in industrial plants; and complaints from members of the armed forces. The branch also investigated cases of discrimination and anti-Negro propaganda. Burlingame's *Heredity and Social Problems*, used as a source book at Cleveland College, was investigated by a special committee; Rev. W. H. McKinney and John O. Holly were sent at branch expense to investigate the Detroit riot; another committee investigated the Central Neighborhood Conservation Project; and Atty. Charles W. White was engaged by the branch to help in the civil case of Sisco vs. Sajkowski. For the second year the branch supported the Postal Employees Alliance in its efforts to secure greater working respect and upgrading for postal employes in the Cleveland post office. On at least two occasions Councilmen William O. Walker and Charles W. White represented the branch at hearings before committees of the State Assembly at Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA: At the annual meeting of the Erie branch held December 12 in the St. James AME church the following officers were elected: A. B. Cook, president; Riley Owen, vice-president; Miss Elsie Drew, secretary; Mrs. Margaret Williams, assistant secretary; and A. E. Crumby, treasurer.

Executive authorization papers for the formation of an NAACP branch in York were received in December by Margaret M. Bishop, secretary of the newly organized group of sixty members. Officers elected were Rev. Frank A. Reed, president; John P. Trimmer, vice-president; Mrs. Bishop, secretary; and Scott F. Nicoll, treasurer.

The Chester branch re-elected George Raymond president; other officers elected were James H. Grasty, principal Watts school, vice-president; Bernetta Costley, recording secretary; Mrs. Delaware Laws, corersponding secretary; and Mrs. Willie B. Kinzer, treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND: The executive board of the New England Conference met at the home of Mrs. Harold E. Charles in Newport December 12 to plan for the annual conference in Springfield in March.

ASST. FIELD SECRETARY

Morgan Smith

Donald Jones has been assistant field secretary of the NAACP since March 4, 1943. He was formerly director of publicity for Dillard University and managing editor of the New Orleans SENTINEL, *New Orleans, La.*

John F. Lopez was re-elected president of the Providence branch at the annual meeting held in December. Other officers named were Dr. George E. Bynum, first vice-president; Louis Jackson, second vice-prescident; Mrs. Bessie A'Vant, third vice-president; Miss Hazel C. Cooper, secretary; and Mrs. Ella Mars, treasurer.

Martin L. Canavan was elected president of the Newport branch to succeed Lyle E. Matthews.

TEXAS: Officers of the Galveston branch were elected in December and include Rev. P. H. Preacher, president; Felix Clay, first vice-president; Dr. E. A. Etter, second vice-president; Miss A. L. Williams, secretary; Dr. M. J. Moseley, treasurer; and A. D. Randall, chairman of the redress committee.

WEST VIRGINIA: Hobson R. Reynolds, a former member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, addressed the Charleston branch December 19 in the First Baptist church. The program was sponsored by the Kanawha lodge and Kanawha temple.

On January 9 the Charleston branch sponsored a huge memorial service in honor of the late George Washington Carver. Austin Wingate Curtis, Jr., successor to Dr. Carver, summarized Carver's scientific achievements. Racknam Holt, biographer of Carver, wired Mrs. T. G. Nutter, wife of the president of the Charleston branch, greetings on the anniversary of Carver's death expressing hope and conviction that young Curtis would carry on the unfinished work of his late mentor. The address was a sort of home-coming for Curtis, who also came to receive the Carver award bestowed upon him by the Association of West Virginians in absentia last fall. Curtis was introduced by Professor John F. Matheus of West Virginia State College.

The December 14 meeting of the Morgantown branch was addressed by P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the PITTSBURGH COURIER. During the business session, Mrs. Thomas gave a resume of the development of the organization in the community, Mrs. A. Lee Klaer gave a financial report, and Mrs. D. A. Christopher submitted the membership report.

Youth Council News

TALLADEGA COLLEGE: One of the main features sponsored by the local college chapter was a project designed to enlighten the "college family" of the work of the National Association and to keep the news about the problems and advancemeits of the race before the group. In order to carry out this idea, an electric signboard was diagrammed, which flashed the news on a huge screen in the dining hall. Another project, the Community School, offered courses in reading and writing for adults, citizenship training, consumer education, and health education. Members of the faculty as well as students volunteered to teach these classes.

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA: Though recently organized, the youth programs have included discussions of such topics as "Prejudice, Its Cause and Cure," "The Negro and Constitution," and "Negro Youth, Today and Tomorrow." The attitude of the management of a local soda fountain towards colored patrons is being investigated. A better conduct campaign is being carried on.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: The Youth Council co-

ASST. FIELD SECRETARY

Morgan Smith

Mrs. Irvena Ming, assistant field secretary of the NAACP, is the wife of W. Robert Ming, Jr., now on leave in the Army, member of the NAACP National Legal Committee.

operated with the local branch in getting admission of Negroes to local theatres and investigated and reported violations of ceiling prices.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Council solicited funds for Victory Service Mens' Canteen members served as hostesses; observed National History Week and National Sharecroppers' Week.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Council held conferences with manager of F. W. Woolworth 5 and 10 in regard to placement of Negro girls in the West Philadelphia stores. The request was turned down and a picket line was thrown around the stores.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS: Together with members of the branch the council conferred with legislators at Topeka concerning racial discrimination at the University of Kansas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS: In a combination service at Emancipation Park the Council presented a portrait of the late C. F. Richardson, publisher and civic leader and dedicated a service flag with twenty-four stars for the youth members now in the Armed Forces; held monster membership campaign and adopted the slogan "Every Day Is Membership Campaign Day in Houston"; contributed to fund for cigarettes for service men over seas.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: Council presented exhibits of teen-age artists to encourage young members of the race to pursue any talent for art; sent open letter to Negro workers in several of the plants in a "hold your job campaign"; worked to get Negroes to register for fall election; sent letters of congratulation for the films *Star Spangled Rhythm, Casablanca,* and *Cabin in the Sky;* made investigation, met with manager and sent letters concerning the dilapidated Globe Theatre; made effort to break down discrimination at skating rink.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Council held mass meeting in protest of Hillburn situation; participated in youth interracial Unity Day.

Groups Chartered in 1943

During the year 34 Youth Councils and College Chapters were chartered. The most recently chartered are: Hillburn, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Centralia, Ill.; Norfolk, Va.; Wichita, Kansas; Peninsula, California; Bridgeton, N. J.; Dayton, Ohio; Youth Councils and Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

Between November 14th and December 15th the Youth Secretary visited councils and branches in Cleveland, Akron, Columbia, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Wilberforce, Ohio; Indianapolis, Kokomo, and South Bend, Indiana; Chicago Heights and Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of these visits was to stimulate interest and activities among the young people in these areas.

Increases in Memberships

Houston, Texas, 45; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., 52; Albany, Ga., 1; Indianapolis, Ind., 2; Los Angeles, Cal., 7; Dayton, Ohio, 26; Talladega College, Ala., 98; Charlotte, N. C., 36; Louisville, Ky. (West End), 21; Springfield, Mass., 26; Washington, D. C., 23; Howard University, Washington, D. C., 38; Erie, Pa., 5; Wichita, Kans., 60.

New Negro Consultant

Clarence L. Townes, Sr., vice-president and secretary of the Virginia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va., has been appointed a consultant for the Interracial Section, War Finance Division, of the Treasury Department. Mr. Townes will assist the Washington staff in the Fourth War Loan drive among Negroes, and will work for the Treasury Department on a dollar-a-year basis.

FEPC Directive Issued PRT Union

The FEPC has directed that the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Employee's Union eliminate all barriers to the employment or upgrading of Negroes into platform jobs with the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

Admiral FDR'S Representative Tubman Inauguration

The State Department announced in January that Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, personal representative of President Roosevelt at Dakar, French West Africa, was designated by the President as his personal representative with the rank of ambassador to attend the inauguration in Monrovia of W. V. S. Tubman as president of Liberia on January 3.

Books By Negro Authors

(*Continued from page 49*)

OFFORD, CHARLES RUTHAVEN. The White Face. New York, Robert McBride & Company. 317 pp. $2.75.

A first novel by a well known journalist about a southern couple transplanted to Harlem; the action is violent, the plot unconvincing and the characters are never quite realized, but the book shows considerable promise.

OTTLEY, ROI. "New World A-Coming" Inside Black America. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Company. 364 pp. $3.00.

An excellent bit of journalism about Harlem and the Negro's position in the U. S. which has been widely praised; it won a $2500 award of the publishers and is one of the few books by a colored author to become a best seller.

PAYNTER, JOHN H. Horse and Buggy Days with Uncle Sam. New York, The Margent Press. XIII+190 pp. $2.00.

This volume narrates the author's experiences as a clerk in the U. S. Department of Internal Revenue and supplements his earlier autobiographical Fifty Years After.

PORTER, JAMES A. Modern Negro Art. New York, The Dryden Press. 272 pp. $3.25.

The most exhaustive and authoritative account of Negro art in the United States with 85 excellent illustrations in half tone; it contains much hitherto unknown material about the earliest Negro artists and their works.

ROACH, THOMAS E. Victor. Boston, Meador Publishing Company. 143 pp. $1.50.

A rambling and incoherent work in fictional form.

WALLS, WILLIAM J. Joseph Charles Price, Educator and Race Leader. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House. 568 pp. $3.00.

Joseph Charles Price was one of the outstanding leaders of his day and Bishop Walls' book, though repetitious and not too well organized, sets forth fully the facts of this useful and distinguished career.

II. PAMPHLETS

Among the pamphlets published in 1943, the following may be noted:

CAMPBELL, DICK. The Watchword Is Forward!! A playlet. New York.

COBB, W. MONTAGUE. The Cranio-Facial Union and the Maxillary Tuber in Mammals. Philadelphia.

COBB, W. MONTAGUE. Physical anthropology and the Negro in the Present Crisis.

DAVIS, BEN, Jr. The Negro People and the Communist Party. New York.

DAVIS, JOHN A. How Management Can Integrate Negroes in War Industries. Albany.

DOWN WITH STARVATION WAGES IN SOUTH-EAST MISSOURI—30 Cents an Hour, White and Colored Together. St. Louis.

GORDON, SELMA. Poems, Book 4. Omaha, Neb.

HARRIS, ABRAM L. Sombart and German (National) Socialism.

HASTIE, WILLIAM H. On Clipped Wings. The story of Jim Crow in the Army Air Corps. New York.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. Freedom's Plow. New York.

HUNTER, JOHN M. and DABNEY, B. F. Abstracts of Masters Theses at Virginia State College for Negroes. Ettrick, Va.

IMBERT, D. I. The Negro After the War. New Orleans.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. Race and Race Relations. New York.

LOCKE, ALAIN; BROWN, STERLING and others. 75 Years of Freedom. Commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Proclamation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. The Library of Congress. Washington.

MANPOWER ONE TENTH OF THE NATION. Washington.

OWEN, CHANDLER. Negroes and the War. Washington.

PARKER, ALBERT. Negroes in the Post-War World. New York.

PARKER, ALBERT and SAUNDERS. The Struggle for Negro Equality. New York.

PORTER, DOROTHY. David Ruggles, an Apostle of Human Rights. Washington, D. C.

WHITE, WALTER and MARSHALL, THURGOOD. What Caused the Detroit Riots? New York.

WILKERSON, DOXEY A. Agricultural Extension Service Among Negroes in the South. Chicago.

WILKINS, ROY. The Negro Press Hits Back. Toronto, Canada.

WRIGHT, MARION THOMPSON. New Jersey Laws and the Negro. Washington, D. C.

YERGAN, MAX. Africa in War. New York.

San Francisco Company Uses Negroes

The Market Street Railway of San Francisco, Calif., has issued a statement in which it announces the employment of Negroes as streetcar and bus operators.

Dorie Miller Missing

The Navy Department has confirmed reports that Dorie Miller, first Negro bluejacket hero in this war, is "missing in action" in the Southwest Pacific. His next of kin, Mr. and Mrs. Conery Miller, Waco, Texas, have been notified.

Negro Troops On All Fronts

The War Department has announced the presence of Negro troops in Alaska, Canada, the Aleutians, Guadalcanal, India, Burma, Australia, England, Italy, Algeria, and North Africa in general. Navy Department releases reveal the presence of Negro sailors and Marines in the Solomons, Guadalcanal, Florida, Tulagi, and other South Pacific islands.

First Negro Parachute Unit

Plans for the first Negro parachute unit in the American Army have been completed, and the unit, designated as the 555th Parachute Infantry Company, will be activated at Fort Benning, Georgia, the War Department announced.

Hazel Scott Entertains Bluejackets

The noted Negro pianist, Hazel Scott, flanked by a swing band of the Negro Regiments Music and Entertainment Department, presented a solid hour of boogie for more than 3,000 recruits and ship's company men of Great Lakes' Negro Regiments.

Arrested Soldier Released

The War Department has announced that Private William Boyd Black, of New York City, sentenced in August, 1943, to a year in the guardhouse for writing a letter to Assistant Secretary of War Patterson protesting Army jim crow, has been released.

The New Freedom

A high wind that is blowing—
A gray fog that is flowing—
A damp chill that is growing
Upon the waiting Sea!

A vague shape that comes booming
Through storm clouds that are looming—
The sudden swift-winged zooming
Of bombers to the lea!

A shriek of shell and thunder—
A brave ship sunk down under . . .
Then Silence kneels—in wonder
At black men floating—FREE!

—H. I. Bryson

The World Is Ours

The world is ours
So great, yet small,
A lovers' kiss, a sigh.
All these are free,
Yet comes a time
We pay for what we buy.

—Edna Anderson

Preserving the Past for the Present

By Harold T. Pinkett

Negroes should exercise more care in the preservation of family records and personal documents, for they are the very stuff of history according to this archivist

IT HAS been often pointed out that the achievements and potentialities of Negroes are not adequately interpreted to or fully appreciated by most Americans. It has been shown that ignorance of these factors breeds race prejudice and discrimination. The elimination of this ignorance, therefore, becomes a *sine qua non* in any program designed to improve attitudes toward and treatment of Negroes.

What Negroes have done and what they can do can not be accurately interpreted or thoroughly measured without funds of definite knowledge of their past experiences. In general, this knowledge can be obtained from memory or from written records. Memory of the past gradually tends to become less reliable and may ultimately fade into oblivion. Written records, on the other hand, are more endurable and reliable. The statement *littera scripta manet* is an ancient truism. Thus Negroes, like other groups, have better funds of experience from which their achievements and potentialities may be evaluated, if they make and preserve written records of their experiences.

Information concerning Negro accomplishments often has been fragmentary and inaccurate because Negroes or other persons failed to write about them or because pertinent written materials were not preserved. This situation has helped to create the notion that Negroes have contributed little or nothing to civilization. Pseudo-scientists have used this notion to propagate a doctrine of racial inferiority. Race baiters have seized this doctrine to preach intolerance and practice discrimination.

Some Material Preserved

For many years historical societies, libraries, and archival agencies have preserved materials relating in varying degrees to Negro life and history. However, only in recent years have American Negroes themselves begun systematic efforts in recording and preserving their experiences. Their efforts have been motivated largely by the misrepresentation and omission of their achievements in most of the literature of American history. Especialy outstanding in this new work has been the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This organization, established in 1915 under the able leadership of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, has encouraged and sponsored the production of a large and significant collection of writings on Negro history. Moreover, this association has been instrumental in discovering and preserving highly enlightening historical documents which have been literaly buried among public and private archives in America and abroad.

An increasing number of library collections are the result of the interest of Negroes in preserving records of individual and racial experiences. The Schomburg and Moorland Collections of the New York Public Library and the Howard University Library, respectively, attest the possibilities and worth of Negro enterprise in preserving information about the past for present use. These collections have thousands of published and unpublished writings on Negro life and are constantly being consulted by individuals who wish to interpret the achievements of the race. Smaller collections of Negro documents are preserved in some other Negro college libraries. Another significant collection will be that of the Booker T. Washington papers which the trustees of Tuskegee Institute recently decided to present to the Library of Congress. This collection consisting of several hundred thousand items will undoubtedly shed more light on the influence of the noted educator and the role of Negroes in the affairs of his time. Furthermore, Negroes are generously contributing personal materials to the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters established in the Yale University by Carl Van Vechten. This collection promises to be an outstanding medium in the preservation of the Negro's cultural heritage.

Publicize Material

These are notable beginnings by Negroes in the preservation of the evidence of their accomplishments. Much more can and needs to be done. To begin with, the nature and value of existing collections should be more widely publicized with a view toward stimulating more interest in documentary materials. Moreover, long-established Negro organizations such as churches, colleges, welfare and uplift associations, and publishing agencies should provide more permanent preservation of their records for historical as well as administrative purposes. Since these organizations usually have been closely associated with the progress of the race, their official records or files inevitably reveal many racial achievements. Select records revealing such achievements could be published or otherwise made more available.

Preserve Family Records

More interest needs to be taken in the writing of family and personal histories and in the preservation of family and personal documents. The deeds of many outstanding Negro families and individuals can not now be adequately interpreted because nothing was written about them by the families or individuals and/or documents relating to them were destroyed. For example, biographers and historians find it difficult to trace the careers of several Negroes who have held important public offices and often participated in non-racial affairs. Many of these men probably exerted much more influence than is now generally known. Yet written evidence in family or personal papers is frequently missing. Public archives alone, even when available, seldom reveal the full stature of such men.

The creation and systematic preservation of written materials relating to Negro accomplishments and potentialities are primarily racial responsibilities. These or other efforts will not easily change the attitudes and acts of some who do not wish to know, tell, or be guided by the "whole truth". However, the existence of truth, whether in writing or otherwise, is a force for good. Truth has a habit of making itself heard in the most unpredictable ways. Viewed in this light, efforts of Negroes in preserving their past may help to banish the long night of darkness that has rested over their great deeds and may hasten a new day of truth and justice.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Book Review

NEGRO ECONOMIC PIT

***The Negro's Share* A Study of Income, Consumption, Housing and Public Assistance. By Richard Sterner in collaboration with Lenore A. Epstein, Ellen Winston and Others. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1943. XII+433pp. $4.50.**

The title of this book only begins to tell the story. For while everyone is willing to acknowledge that America's tenth man receives a smaller share of the national goods than others, few persons are aware how little his share actually is. It is fortunate that documentation of the inadequate and unhealthful proportion of the American economy available to the Negro has been gathered in a single volume.

This book is the third of several volumes in the *Negro in America* series of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It owes its compilation principally to Richard Sterner, a Swedish scholar who in his native land has written widely on similar economic and statistical themes. Like his associate, Gunnar Myrdal, under whose direction the Negro in America series was organized, Sterner may also be characterized as "free from the presuppositions and emotional charges" common to native-born students of the dual problems of American democracy and the Negro. Free from American "conditioning," the author undertakes without sentiment or bias to weigh the relative units of income, food, clothing, shelter and other essentials utilized by Negroes and other Americans.

In setting a norm to determine what should be the Negro's share, Sterner discards such oft-quoted evasions as "lower standard of living," "smaller degree of need," and "innate racial inferiority." Instead, he takes as his measure the minimum standard of living generally accepted on the basis of modern scientific findings as essential for dietary sufficiencies and good health. With the many intangibles necessary for good health and diet in mind, the author investigates the dual aspects of the Negro's role in the American economy: as producer and as income-receiver. Logically, in such a study, major emphasis is placed on the Negro's role as income-receiver.

Part One, Living Conditions, consists of ten chapters dealing with such questions as occupational and employment trends, family composition, housing, income, and expenditures both for bare necessities and for other items generally considered essential for healthful living. In this section housing and family expenditures have fullest and most useful treatment. Part Two, Social Welfare, has eight chapters that deal principally with agencies affording the Negro a measure of relief in depression days: WPA, CCC, NYA, FSA and others. An important point standing out glaringly in this section is that, even in programs designed to alleviate need, the Negro is allocated a share far less in proportion to actual want and suffering than that granted other Americans.

The Negro's Share brings together a variety of first-hand information not easily-available to the general public: data from U. S. Censuses, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Public Health Service, and from numerous individual research monographs. However, the value of the work is due not so much to the new materials it brings to light as in the juxtaposition of evidence into a composite pattern of a people living in a supposed democracy—subjected to the impoverishing and health-consuming restrictions due to caste.

The solid yet easily-read text and 199 tables of this book should bring the economic plight of the Negro masses to the notice of a wider number of readers than ordinarily peruse the many and varied statistical sources used in its compilation. Although publication comes during an abnormal period of employment, the picture of the Negro in pre-war depression years may contain important implications for the future. Resistance to the hiring of Negroes in these crucial times, even in the face of unprecedented war manpower needs, may presage a quick return, in post-war America, to the conditions Sterner has described. The growing power of the Bourbon South in national affairs constitutes a threat to the few gains the Negro has won.

In this book Sterner merely states facts. It is possible that the next volume in the series, Myrdal's forthcoming *American Dilemma: the Negro Problem and Modern Democracy*, may provide more light on a "way out" for uneasy America. In this period when America leads the way in plans for rehabilitating the *post*-war world, while Bilbo belches and Rankin rants, it might be helpful if UNRRA experts, foreign as well as domestic, were to look rather closely in America's own backyard. *The Negro's Share* should be an important source book for those planning the spread of the Four Freedoms throughout the world.

ROSCOE E. LEWIS

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★

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Battalion Unloading Record

A Negro battalion has set a new unloading record of 1,595 tons in one day in the Persian Gulf area through which lend-lease supplies are being sent to Russia, according to Major Jerry Sadler, who for thirteen months has been a member of the U. S. Army's Transportation Corps in that area.

Note on Commercial Art

You've done taken my blues and gone—
You sing 'em in Paris
And you sing 'em in Hollywood Bowl,
And you done mixed 'em up with symphonies
And you done fixed 'em
So they don't sound like me.

Yep, you done taken my blues and gone.

You also done took my spirituals and gone—
And you done put me in Macbeth
And all kinds of Swing Mikados
And in everything but what's about me—
But someday somebody'll
Stand up and talk about me,
And write about me—black and beautiful—
And sing about me,
And put on plays about me!

I reckon it'll be me myself!

—LANGSTON HUGHES

III
Of Myself

I see not myself for what I am,
But for what I long and wish to be.
I see my dreams that are untold
Like leaves that from a book unfold.
I see my soul as an ember untouched,
Unkindled by flame not lit.
I cherish my thoughts in solace be;
I spend my days in reverie.
I see my hopes fall down and lay
Like souls bewitched in torment lie,
Each wishful thought in passions rise
Beckons me to the height of the skies.
And from mine heart there springs a fear
That none but I can see it there.

—EDNA B. ANDERSON

I Love You

I love you in every way I know,
How great or small that may be.
'tis sturdy as the ocean's flow;
'tis bigger than the love of me.

I love you O so much, my dear,
My heart for room must borrow.
For if I love you more, I fear,
'twould burst when comes to-morrow.

—EDNA B. ANDERSON

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Virginians on Jim Crow

(*Continued from page 48*)

interracial propaganda in evidence these days, proponents of which finding it a golden opportunity to inject their nefarious talents, fusing them with such help as they may obtain from the Federal government under the guise of constitutional guarantees. Conditions should be remedied; not laws repealed."

"The step you are now advocating, that is, the abolishment of segregation of the races on the streetcars and buses in Virginia," warns another reader, will lead to much disorder, some of which will terminate in tragedy." To still another reader asking for repeal "Is only promoting trouble."

"What has become of the old South?" moans another reader. "We proudly boast 'Richmond, down where the South begins.' Can we forget what the condition was before we had the 'Jim Crow Law?' Is the South slipping back? Are we going to sit back and let a bunch of Negro sympathizers abolish a law that we once had to spill blood to gain? As sure as this law is changed there will be more blood spilled, on streetcars and buses in the streets of Richmond."

A few readers objected on the ground that many Negro women are discourteous and rude, but others wrote in to show that Negroes on the whole are much more courteous than the whites. One correspondent also remarked the rudeness of many white streetcar men and bus drivers and praised the patience of Negroes in not losing their tempers under such trying circumstances. Negro pride could be saved according to a few readers by having Negroes fill up streetcars and buses from the front; the whites from the rear. Still a few others suggested that whites fill one side of a streetcar from front to back; Negroes, the other; in this way there would be equality of treatment and the "faces" of both races would be saved.

In order to lay the bogey of complete Negro equality, which frightened many of his readers, Mr. Dabney had to devote his entire editorial page of November 21, 1943, to "The Conservative Course in Race Relations." He explains:

> The *Times-Dispatch* advocates abolition of the segregation law on streetcars and buses in Virginia because it considers this the truly conservative course. Such abolition would be tangible and convincing evidence that the whites of Virginia desire to work with the Negroes in eliminating injustices, arriving at amicable solutions of interracial problems, and relieving interracial tension.
>
> Southern Negro leaders are genuinely and sincerely anxious to co-operate with Southern white leaders, and they want to avoid the interracial friction which would be sure to arise, if more radical Negroes from the North should gain a foothold among the colored people of this section. Many Virginians probably do not know it, but we have now arrived at the point where radicals from the North will find it easy to secure a large following in the South, unless reasonable and proper concessions to the colored are made.

Then he points out that repeal of the segregating laws affecting streetcars and buses in Virginia "probably would be the greatest single step toward better race relations taken in any Southern state for decades." On the bugaboo of "social equality"; "They [southern Negro leaders] wish to obtain for the Southern Negroes a better share in the good things of life—better education, better health, better welfare, better jobs, better opportunities. They are not seeking 'social equality,' but equality before the law."

J. W. I.

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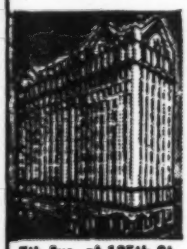

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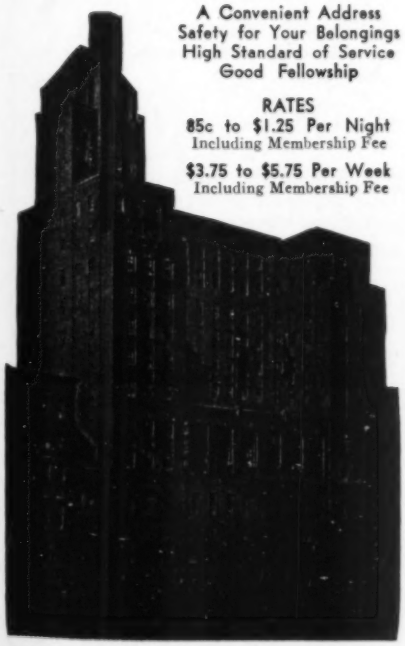

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USO Camp Shows

(*Continued from page 50*)

who can't take it is in a bad spot. The soldier's "heckling" is usually good-natured, however, and can readily be turned into a laugh in the performer's favor.

A soldier always appreciates any effort on the part of his buddies to entertain him. Through the Special Service I assist in many soldier shows which are made up of all soldier talent. Some of America's best entertaining talent is in the Army and every show given by them is of excellent calibre and well received. As a matter of fact, the USO performer must always be on his toes because he will frequently find himself facing "tough" competition composed of soldier talent as he goes from camp to camp.

Professionals in Army

Stationed at Fort Huachuca, we have Nyas Berry, of the Berry Brothers; Fayard Nicholas, of the Nicholas Brothers; and Maceo Anderson, of the Four Step Brothers—representing three of America's top ranking dancing acts. We have Lawrence Whisonant, of Porgy and Bess; Orlando Roberson, of Claude Hopkins fame; Eugene Jackson, of Our Gang Comedies; Pepper Healy, dynamic entertainer; Howard Brown and Austin McCoy, two of Hollywood's top ranking piano players; and Irving Ashby, guitarist par excellent of Lionel Hampton's Band; Eugene Ware, of Pot, Pan and Skillet; and Emmet "Babe" Wallace, of stage and screen success. All over the country entertainers and musicians may be found who were top notchers but who now are members of the armed services of their country.

The soldier appreciates any entertainment that is given him. Naturally, however, he enjoys best that which comes from the "outside" to entertain him and here is the USO performer's greatest opportunity for morale-building. He brings to the soldier a touch of home that he does not get from watching his buddies perform. The soldier likes to meet and talk to visiting performers and the performers must know how to talk to him. He does not relish aloofness or superiority in anyone and performers who approach him with such an air are due to have the wind taken out of their sails.

On the other hand the performer whose success is assured is the one who can stay down to earth and convince the soldier that his greatest pleasure is in giving him a good time. Such a performer is well equipped as a morale builder. He has an important duty to perform. "Keep 'em Laughing."

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Negro Heads Grand Jury

Herbert T. Miller became January 3 the first Negro ever to head a grand jury in a county within New York City. He was appointed and sworn in by Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz.

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If When I Am Asleep

If when I am asleep
Sprawled in a pine box
With an army cross on my chest
And an iron marker on my grave,
Will you consider freedom,
A living, real freedom,
For my people, America,

Or will you repaint the signs
"FOR WHITES ONLY"
And renovate the brutal custom
Of lynchings and mob murders
And push my people aside

And close doors of industry
And business and schools and churches
To us because of color?

If when I am asleep
Sprawled in a pine box
In Tunisa or the Far East,
I shall not know
I died in vain—
But my people will—
If I have
Died in vain.

—SIMEON BOOKER, JR.

Eighth Liberty Ship Named For Negro

The eighth Liberty ship to be named for an outstanding Negro American, the SS John Hope, was launched in January at the yards of the Permanent Metals Corporation, Richmond, Calif.

CONCERT MASTER

Everett Lee is at present the concert master in CARMEN JONES. *He has the unique distinction of being the only Negro concert master of a white orchestra in the U. S. Mr. Lee is a graduate of the Cleveland Institute of Music (1941), and last spring he was on a concert tour in the major cities of the South: Atlanta, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Tuskegee, and Lexington. Last April he was enrolled in the air corps at Tuskegee, Ala., but received a physical discharge in August. Soon after his discharge he was signed up by Billy Rose for* CARMEN JONES.

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Through the long and turbulent year of 1943 honest, fearless men and women — some white, some colored — have battled against barriers of prejudice to see that this great nation of ours truly represents the land of opportunity for Negroes as well as others, which Democratic principles dictate. From this group of courageous citizens the Chicago Defender has carefully selected whites and colored whom we believe have contributed most to mutual goodwill and understanding.

CHARLES JACKSON FRENCH—An American Messman

For his outstanding feat of heroism in swimming through shark infested waters for over six hours while towing injured naval officers to safety.

MALCOLM ROSS—Chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee

For his magnificent leadership in administration of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and for his ringing denunciation of railroads and other monopolies which have a discriminatory job policy.

PAUL ROBESON—

For his brilliant portrayal of the role of "Othello" in the Shakespearean play by that name. This is the first time that a Negro has played this part in America.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT—First Lady of the Land

For her stand in making an open declaration pleading for Negro representation at the Peace Conference which will follow the present war.

FRANCIS RIVERS—Associate Justice of the New York City Court

He was recently elected after an intensive campaign for a full term of ten years, polling more white votes in a predominantly white district than his opponent. This is the first time that a Negro has been elected to this post.

WENDELL WILLKIE—Political Leader

For his consistent and frank advocacy of the rights of all minorities.

ROI OTTLEY—Writer

Hailed as the outstanding Negro author of the year for his best-selling book "New World A' Coming."

THOMAS SANCTON—Managing Editor, New Republic

For his brilliant interpretation of the problems of the Negro people which ran as a special supplement in the New Republic.

CHARLES WESLEY—President of Wilberforce University

For his contribution in the field of education by raising sufficient funds to insure that Wilberforce will become one of the nation's first-class schools.

R. J. THOMAS—President of the United Automobile Workers

As national head of the strong UAW, he has demanded equal job opportunities for all races and in the Detroit area has combined the strength of this organization with that of Negroes in an attempt to defeat reactionary political figures.

WALTER WHITE—Executive Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

For his continuous and unrelenting fight against all forms of racial discrimination.

VITO MARCANTONIO—Member of Congress

He has introduced and vigorously pushed measures in the House of Representatives designed to improve the lot of the colored people.

BEN DAVIS—City Councilman for New York

Has a long record as a courageous fighter for the rights of his people and only recently has emerged as a powerful political force in Harlem.

EDWIN EMBREE—President of the Rosenwald Foundation

For his comprehensive book "Brown Americans" the story of a tenth of the Nation, which is designed to interpret to white America the aims and objectives of the nation's largest minority, and for his contribution in relieving racial tension in Chicago as Chairman of the Mayor's Interracial Commission.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH—President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Whose courageous stand against infringement of the constitutional right of "Free Speech" recently in Memphis delivered a telling blow to those southern leaders who use this technique to throttle the Negro people.

HENRY A. WALLACE—Vice President of the United States

For his courage in championing the rights of the common man.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON—Member of Congress

Who in his fight in the House of Representatives for enactment of Anti-Poll Tax legislation showed that he was a new type of intelligent political leader.

JOHN P. LEWIS—Managing Editor of PM

For his vigorous and fair-minded editorial policy with regard to issues in which the rights of Negroes are involved.

ROBERT A. COLE—President of Metropolitan Funeral System —Chicago

For his ability to start from "scratch" and build a strong million dollar business institution.

SAMUEL HELLER—Judge of the Chicago Municipal Court

For his blast against restrictive covenants.

LESTER GRANGER—Executive Secretary of the National Urban League

For revitalizing the National Urban League movement and bringing its organization to the point that it is meeting war needs by helping to secure training so that Negroes can be integrated into the war-work program.

AUBREY WILLIAMS—Regional Director of the National Farmer's Union

For his consistent fight to provide war training for Negroes as former head of the National Youth Administration.

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